

**REMARKS**

Applicant has received the communication from the Patent and Trademark Office mailed on January 14, 2003. The aforementioned amendment addresses the issues raised by the PTO communication.

**The Office Action mailed on September 10, 2002 has been Vacated**

Applicant acknowledges that, as stated in the PTO's recent communication, the Final Office Action dated September 10, 2002 has been vacated by the Examiner. Accordingly, no Office Action is currently pending and no fees are due. Applicant awaits receipt of a new non-final Office Action.

**Substitute Specification**

As requested by the PTO communication, the substitute specification has been corrected to include the amendments made on March 7, 2002. The marked up copy of the substitute specification reflects changes made to the original specification as filed on November 3, 2000.

**Claim Amendments**

According to the communication received from the PTO, the amendments to the claims filed on August 23, 2002 do not comply because the clean copy of the claims do not match the marked up copy. Applicant has examined those claims and cannot find the discrepancy mentioned by the Examiner. During a telephone conference with the undersigned on February 12, 2003, the Examiner agreed that the claims are in compliance. For the Examiner's convenience, the pending claims are set forth above.

Response to Comments in Office Action mailed September 10, 2002 (now vacated)

As mentioned above, Applicant acknowledges that the Office Action mailed on September 10, 2002 has been vacated. However, in order to expedite prosecution of the present application, and to the extent that the Examiner intends to issue similar rejections in any forthcoming Office Action, Applicant provides the following remarks to address the merits of the comments set forth in the September 10, 2002 Office Action.

Incorporation of Subject Matter

The specification has been amended to include summaries of the subject matter which is disclosed in each of the two documents which are cited on pages 1, 5 and 10. As will be noted, these amendments also include reference to two United States Patents which are based on the cited Japanese publications. Copies of Publication No. H11-304579, corresponding United States Patent No. 6,069,325, H11-351952 and United States Patent No. 6,323,443, are provided for the Examiner's convenience and enclosed in Appendix C.

It is again pointed out that this is not "essential" subject matter, as defined in MPEP 608.01(p). The Examiner has tacitly admitted this fact by failing to reject any of the claims under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph.

The above mentioned amendments are presented in the form of a substitute specification. No new matter is introduced by any of the changes. Entry of the substitute specification under the guidelines of MPEP § 714.20 is respectfully requested. It is submitted that entry of the substitute specification reduces the clerical burden on the Patent Office and reduces the possibility of printing errors.

In order to facilitate the Examiner's appreciation of the changes which have been made, a marked up copy, wherein the deleted material is shown in lined-out format and the added words are shown in underlined format, is submitted with this response in accordance with MPEP 608.01(q).

Specification Objection

The objection to the specification in paragraph #2 of the September 10, 2002 Office Action is traversed. The claims do not recite “positioning sensor”. The recited term “position sensor”, appears on page 2 of the originally filed application. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection is respectfully requested.

Disclosure Objection

The objection in paragraph #3 of the Office Action that the use of the term “fulcrum” is incorrect, is traversed. “Fulcrum” is the generic term for a device or arrangement which supports a body so as to pivotal thereabout. Fig. 5 of the instant application shows a shaft 61 about which the longitudinal plates 53B pivot. This arrangement is similar to a wheel barrow, for example. The embodiment shown in Fig. 4 can be compared to a pair of tweezers wherein the flexible (bendable) connection defines a fulcrum.

Rejections under 35 USC § 102

- 1) The rejection of claims 1, 3, 5-11 and 14-17 under 35 USC § 102(e) as being anticipated by Blakesley is traversed.

In the sentence spanning pages 4 and 5 of the vacated Office Action, it is acknowledged by the Examiner that Blakesley “discloses the entire weight of the seat occupant is transferred as a force through the four sensors.” In other words, each sensor transfers a part of the applied load.

The claims, however, call for the load applied to the seat so that a part of the load applied to the seat is not measured by any load sensor. In other words, some of the load is not measured by a sensor. In the system disclosed by Blakesley it is not possible that any one of the four sensors does not measure at least some part of the load which is applied thereto by a seated passenger. This feature is therefore not anticipated as noted by the Examiner’s own admission.

Blakesley discloses that all four of the disclosed sensors detect a part of the load applied by the seated passenger. The total of the sensor outputs is used to determined the total load applied by the passenger and the difference (if any) of the sensor outputs is used to determined the point where the total load can be assumed to be applied. For anticipation, disclosure must be exist that shows that at least one of the four sensors will not measure any load. This is, however, not possible with Blakesley.

- 2) The rejection of claims 1, 3, 5-11 and 14-17 under 35 USC § 102(e) as being anticipated by Oestreicher et al. is traversed.

The sensor arrangement in Oestreicher et al. is essentially the same as that in Blakesley. As shown in Figs. 8 and 9 for example, the distribution of load on the seat (the occupant) is determined on the basis of Fr and Ff and both the fore and aft sets of sensors. Therefore, all four sensors are used to transfer load and therefore each must measure some of the load.

The Examiner admits that the disclosure of Oestreicher et al. is not fully understood – see page 4, lines 2 and 3 of the vacated Office Action (viz., “As best understood, Oestreicher et al. teaches . . . ”). Applicants submit that the rejection is improper because the Examiner has not properly understood and applied the disclosure of the reference to the pending claims. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Further, the apparent reliance on just one of the four load sensors for the sake of rejection is improper as noted above. It is clear that Oestreicher et al. utilizes four sensors and that all four are used to measure the load and its distribution. In this arrangement, it is neither disclosed nor suggested any of the four sensors which are disclosed could be such as to not measure a part of the load which is applied. This renders it impossible for the claimed requirement to be met.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, applicants respectfully submit that the pending claims are now in condition for allowance. An early notice to this effect is earnestly solicited. If there are any questions regarding the application, or if an examiner's amendment would facilitate the allowance of one or more of the claims, the examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the local telephone number below.

Respectfully submitted,

Date:

2/12/03

By:



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*Attorney Docket No. 086142-0431*



**SEAT WEIGHT MEASURING APPARATUS**

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

This application is related to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/163,388, filed November 4, 1999, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

**Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to an apparatus for measuring the seat weight including the weight of a passenger seated on the car seat and, more specifically, to a seat weight measuring apparatus having advantages including that the production cost and the assembling cost of such apparatuses may be reduced.

**Description of the Related Art**

Automotive vehicles are equipped with seat belts and air bags as equipment for ensuring the safety of the passenger. In recent years, an effort has been underway to enhance the performance of the seat belt and/or the air bag by controlling these devices in accordance with the weight or the posture of the passenger. For example, the quantity of gas used to deploy the air bag or the speed of deployment could be controlled. Further, the amount of pretension of the seat belt could be adjusted in accordance with the weight and posture of the passenger. To this end, it is necessary to know the weight of the passenger sitting on the seat by some technique. The position of the center of gravity of the passenger sitting on the seat could also be referenced in order to estimate the posture [e.g.] of the passenger. As an example of a technique to determine the weight or the center of gravity of the passenger of this type, a method of measuring the seat weight including the passenger's weight by disposing the load sensors (load cells) at the front, rear, left and right corners under the seat and summing vertical loads applied to the load cells has been

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proposed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. H11-304579, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

This publication, which forms the basis for United States Patent No. 6,069,325 issued on May 30, 2000 in the name of Aoki discloses a seat weight measuring apparatus which measures a seat weight including a weight of a passenger sitting on an automotive seat. This seat weight measuring apparatus is formed of seat connecting mechanisms with arms for connecting the seat to seat fixing portions located on a car body, load sensor mechanisms for receiving and detecting the seat weight applied between the car body and the seat, and displacement restriction mechanisms for restricting displacement of the seat relative to the seat fixing portions within a predetermined range. Each arm of the seat connecting mechanisms has a seat side end and a car body side end, and one or both ends is pivotally supported on pivots. The characteristic of the weight applied to the load sensor is simplified to easily and accurately measure the weight of the passenger on the seat.

Through this proposed method, the position of the center of gravity of the passenger sitting on the seat can be [known]determined.

Since a seat weight measuring apparatus of this type is intended for use in general automotive vehicles, the cost of the apparatus must be as low as possible. In addition, the wiring and assembly also must be easy. Keeping such subjects in mind, the object of the present invention is to provide a seat weight measuring apparatus having such advantages that the production cost and the assembling cost may be reduced.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Accordingly, a first embodiment of the present invention is a seat weight measuring apparatus for measuring the weight of the passenger sitting on the seat applied to the seat wherein a load sensor is installed at one location where the seat is fixed to the vehicle body, for measuring a part of the load applied to the seat including the seat back and the sitting surface of the seat.

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According to this embodiment of the invention, because a load sensor is installed only at a single location of the seat, the production cost and the assembling/wiring cost may be reduced in comparison with the related art.

The object of the seat weight measuring apparatus stated in this specification is basically to measure the weight of the passenger sitting on the seat. Therefore, the apparatus for measuring only the weight of the passenger by canceling the net weight of the seat is included in the seat weight measuring apparatus stated in this specification.

The seat weight measuring apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention is a seat weight measuring apparatus for measuring the weight of the passenger sitting on the seat applied to the seat, further comprising a load sensor installed at one of the left and right seat frames at a portion of the seat at which the seat is fixed to the vehicle body, and a restraining mechanism for restraining a part of force applied to said load sensor within said seat frame. Because the impact or the like applied to the load sensor is restrained by the restraining mechanism, the load sensor is prevented from being damaged.

The seat weight measuring apparatus of the present invention may further comprise a position sensor for detecting the position of said passenger on the seat. Taking the result detected by the position sensor makes the result detected by the load sensor more accurate.

Another embodiment of the invention is a seat weight measuring apparatus wherein a load sensor is installed on the seat frame on which the buckle of the seat belt is fixed in order to reduce the effect of the restraint of the passenger by the seat belt on the detection of the load.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a seat weight measuring apparatus wherein the restraining mechanism selectively transmits only the load in the vertical direction with respect to the car body to the load sensor.

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Another embodiment of the present invention is a seat weight measuring apparatus wherein the restraining mechanism includes a displacing mechanism so that a load applied to the load sensor by the impact applied to the seat or the deformation of the seat is mechanically restrained.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a seat weight measuring apparatus wherein a load sensor for measuring the load applied to the seat frame and a restraining mechanism are installed between the frame of the seat rail and the seat mounting portion to be attached to the vehicle body.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a seat weight measuring apparatus wherein a load sensor for measuring the load applied to the seat frame and a restraining mechanism are installed between the slide frame of the seat rail and the seat frame comprising a seat pan and seat back joined together.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing the whole structure of a seat weight measuring apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the whole structure of a seat weight measuring apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the whole structure of a seat weight measuring apparatus according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the whole structure of a seat weight measuring apparatus according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the whole structure of a seat weight measuring apparatus according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention.

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Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the whole structure of a seat weight measuring apparatus according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a schematic front view showing a state in which a child seat is mounted on the seat by the seat belt.

Fig. 8(a) and 8(b) are graphs explaining the principle of measurement of the seat weight. Fig 8(a) is a graph showing the relation between the passenger's weight and the output of the load sensor and Fig. 8(b) is a graph showing the relation between the tension of the seat belt and the output of the load sensor.

Fig. 9 is a schematic front view showing an example of the structure of an automotive seat.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

Referring now to the drawings, the present invention will be described.

As an initial matter, the structure of the seat of the automotive vehicle will be described referring to Fig. 9. Fig. 9 is a schematic front view showing an example of the structure of the seat of the automotive vehicle. The seat 3 shown in Fig. 9 comprises a seat cushion 3a on which the passenger sits, and a seat back 3b against which the passenger leans. The bottom plate 4 is attached on the lower surface of the seat cushion 3a. The bottom plate 4 spreads over the lower surface of the seat cushion 3a.

The seat 3 is attached on the bottom of the vehicle body via the seat weight measuring apparatus as shown in Fig. 1 to Fig. 6. The seat weight measuring apparatus comprises a seat frame for supporting the seat 3 and a load sensor attached on the seat frame. Referring to Fig. 1 to Fig. 6, the seat weight measuring apparatus will be described. In the following description, the word; upward, downward, forward, backward, left and right mean the directions respectively as follows. Upward and downward: the upward and downward directions from the vehicle body, forward: the direction in which the vehicle advances, backward: the direction in which the vehicle moves backward, left:

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the left side of the vehicle body facing toward the direction of advancement, and right: the right side of the vehicle body facing toward the direction of advancement.

**First Embodiment**

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing the whole structure of the seat weight measurement apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in Fig. 1, the seat frame 11 of the seat weight measuring apparatus 10 comprises left and right longitudinal plates 13 extending in the forward and backward directions. Each longitudinal plate 13 is in the shape of a slab and a rear end portion 13a thereof is rising in the upper rear direction. The rear end portion 13a is provided with a reclining mechanism 9 to be integrated within the seat (see Fig. 9) pivotally mounted thereon. There is provided a shaft 9a of the reclining mechanism 9 extended between the left and right longitudinal plates 13. Each longitudinal plate 13 is provided with a sliding plate 14 fixed at the lower end thereof. The sliding plate 14 is U-shaped in cross-section. The lower end of the longitudinal plate 13 is fixed to the inner center of the sliding plate 14 so as to form a T-shape in cross-section.

The seat frame 11 is provided with seat rails 17 corresponding to the respective left and right plates 13 and the sliding plates 14. The seat rails 17 extend in the forward and backward directions in parallel to each other under the left and right sides of the seat 3 (see Fig. 9). Each seat rail 17 is U-shaped in cross-section. A sliding plate 14 within each seat rail 17 is provided and a longitudinal plate 13 is provided in the opening in the shape of a groove formed on the upper portion of the seat rail 17. The slide plate 14 slides in the seat rail 17 in the forward and backward directions. A front frame 18 and a rear frame 19 are laid between the left and right seat rails 17 at the front ends and the rear ends.

Blocks 24 are fixed on the lower surface of the front ends of the left and right seat rails 17, respectively. The block 24 is provided with a pivotally mounted

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vehicle body mounting bracket 21. The vehicle body mounting bracket 21 is used for fixing the seat rail 17 to the bottom portion of the vehicle body. Since the bracket 21 is pivotally connected to the block 24, it acts as a fulcrum so that the rear end of the seat rail 17 can be warped in the upward and downward directions. As is known by one skilled in the art, any pivotable or moveable connection may act as a fulcrum.

The left and right seat rails 17 are provided with a load transferring plate 23 fixed at the center of the rear frame 19 on the rear end sides thereof. The load transferring plate 23 projects toward the front from the side surface of the rear frame 19. The load transferring plate 23 is provided with a load sensor 25 under the front end thereof. The load sensor 25 is fixed on the bottom surface of the vehicle body via a bracket 27. A spring 29 is interposed between the load sensor 25 and the load transferring plate 23. The load sensor 25 may be the one disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. H11-351952.

This publication forms the basis of United States Patent No. 6,323,443 issued on November 27, 2001 in the name of Aoki et al. and discloses a seat weight measuring apparatus capable of improving the safety against an abnormal force acting on the seat. This seat weight measuring apparatus includes seat connecting mechanisms arranged between seat fixing portions of a vehicle and a seat, and load sensors which detect the seat weight loaded on the mechanisms. It further includes displacement restriction mechanisms that restrict the displacement of the seat relative to the seat fixing portions. When the load sensors receive a force exceeding a predetermined level, the excess load is borne by the displacement restriction mechanisms instead of the load sensors.

In the seat weight measuring apparatus 10 having such a structure, the seat weight is supported by the three points of: the pivotally connected portions at the front on the left and right sides (between the block 24 and the vehicle body mounting bracket) and the load sensor portion (load transferring plate 23, load sensor 25, bracket 27 and spring 29) mounted at the center of the rear

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side so as to be horizontal with respect to the floor surface of the vehicle body. Because only one load sensor 25 provided, the production cost and the assembling/wiring cost may be reduced in comparison with the related art.

In the seat weight measuring apparatus 10 of the first embodiment, when the seat weight is detected by the load sensor 25, the value detected by the touch ~~or position~~ sensor 5 (which may hereinafter be referred to as the position sensor 5 of the touch sensor 5) integrated in the seat back 3b of the seat 3 as shown in Fig. 9 is taken into consideration. The touch sensor 5 is used for detecting the position of the passenger on the seat (unbalanced positioning of the passenger such as one side, front side, or back side sitting, etc.). By including the touch sensor 5, variations in detected values of the seat weight due to the variations in positioning of the passenger on the seat 3 can be corrected.

The action of the seat weight measuring apparatus 10 will now be described. The load applied to the seat 3 is transmitted to the seat rail 17 via the longitudinal plate 13 and the slide plate 14. Then the load in turn is dispersively transmitted to three points of: the pivot connecting portion at the front ends of the left and right seat rails 17 and the load sensor portion at the center of the rear frame laid between the rear ends of the seat rails 17. The load moves the seat rail 17 pivotally with respect to the bottom portion of the vehicle body at the pivotally connected portion. On the other hand, the load is applied from the load transmitting plate 23 via the spring 29 to the load sensor 25 at the load sensor portion. The seat weight is measured based on the load applied to the load sensor 25. In this case, the seat weight is detected with the detected value detected by the touch sensor 5 of the seat back 3b of the seat 3 (the positional state of the passenger on the seat 3) taken into consideration.

A load sensor 25 in alternative examples may be the one disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. H11-304579.

**Second Embodiment**

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Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the whole structure of the seat weight measuring apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention. (The reclining mechanism is not shown in Fig. 2, but may be included.) The seat weight measuring apparatus 30 shown in Fig. 2 comprises a seat frame 11 (a longitudinal plate 13, a slide plate 14, a seat rail 17, and the front and rear frames 18, 19) as in the seat weight measuring apparatus 10 of Fig. 1. A Z-shaped vehicle body mounting bracket 31 is pivotally connected to the front end of the right seat rail 17R of the seat weight measuring apparatus 30 via the block 24. A vehicle body mounting bracket 32 is pivotally connected to the bottom surface on the rear end of the same right seat rail 17R. The right seat rail 17R is fixed, on the bottom surface of the vehicle body via the front and rear vehicle body mounting brackets 31, 32. These brackets 31, 32 may be the fixed brackets.

Under the left seat rail 17L of the seat weight measuring apparatus 30, there is provided a rail bracket 34. The front and rear ends 34a, 34b of the rail bracket 34 is intended for attachment to the vehicle body. The load sensors 25 are fixed between the lower surface of the left seat rail 17L and the rail bracket 34 in the vicinity of both front and rear ends. A rubber damper 36 is interposed between the lower surface of each load sensor 25 and the upper surface of the rail bracket 34. There is further provided a load restraining mechanism 35 between the lower surface of the left seat rail 17L and the rail bracket 34 at the center of the length thereof. The load restraining mechanism 35 serves to limit the amount of warp of the left seat rail 17L, thereby restraining the load applied to the load sensor 25.

In the seat weight measuring apparatus 30 of the second embodiment, the seat weight is supported by four points of: the pivotally connected portions (blocks 24 and the vehicle body mounting brackets 31, 32) at the front and rear ends of the right seat rail 17R and the load sensors 25 at the front and rear ends of the left seat rail 17L. The load applied to the right seat rail 17R is absorbed by the pivotal movement of the right seat rail at the pivotally connected portion. On the other hand, the load applied to the left seat rail 17L

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is received by the load sensor 25. In this case, the load restraining mechanism 35 restrains the load such as the impact or the like applied to the load sensor 25. The seat weight is measured based on the load applied to the load sensor 25.

**Third Embodiment**

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the whole structure of the seat weight measuring apparatus according to a third embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 3, a reclining mechanism 9 and the buckle 7 are also shown. The seat weight measuring apparatus 40 shown in Fig. 3 comprises longitudinal plates 13, sliding plates 14, and seat rails 17 as in the seat weight measuring apparatuses 10 and 30 shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. At the front and rear ends of the right seat rail 17R of the seat weight measuring apparatus 40 is fixed with the Z-shaped vehicle body mounting brackets 41 respectively.

On the other hand, a lever arm 44 is provided under the left seat rail 17L. The left seat rail 17L and the lever arm 44 are pivotally connected at the two points near the front end and the rear end via connecting brackets 47. The front and rear ends of the lever arm 44 are provided with the vehicle body mounting bracket 46 pivotally connected thereto. A load sensor 25 is disposed between the lower surface of the left seat rail 17L and the lever arm 44 at the center of the length thereof. In the case of this seat weight measuring apparatus 40, the front portion U between the lower surface of the left seat rail 17L and the lever arm 44 serves as a load restraining mechanism 35.

In the seat weight measuring apparatus 40 of the third embodiment, the seat weight is supported by the vehicle body mounting brackets 41 at the front and rear ends of the right seat rail 17R, a pivotally connected portion of the left seat rail 17L (connecting bracket 47 and the vehicle body mounting bracket 46), and a load sensor 25. The seat weight is measured based on a load added to the load applied to the left seat rail 17L detected by the load sensor 25. In this case, the seat weight is detected with the positional state of the

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passenger on the seat 3 detected by the touch sensor 5 of the seat back 3b of the seat 3, as in the case of the first embodiment.

**Fourth Embodiment**

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the whole structure of the seat weight measuring apparatus according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention. The seat weight measuring apparatus 50 in Fig. 4 has such a structure that the longitudinal plate 53 is divided into two portions of the upper longitudinal plate 53A and the lower longitudinal plate 53B. The reclining mechanism 9 of the seat is pivotally mounted on the rear end portion 53a of the upper longitudinal plate 53A. The rear end portions of the left and right lower longitudinal plates 53B are unitarily connected by the connecting frame 51. A sliding plate 14 is fixed on the lower end of each lower longitudinal plate 53B. The upper and lower longitudinal plates 53A, 53B are connected at the connecting section 53x by-spot fixation or pivotal connection.

The structure of the sliding plate 14 and the seat rail 17 is the same as the first to third embodiments described above.

L-shaped contact points 56 are fixed on the inner sides of the rear ends of the left and right upper longitudinal plates 53A. Load sensors 25 are provided respectively between these left and right contact points 56 and the connecting frame 51. A load restraining mechanism 55 is provided between the connecting frame 51 and the shaft 9a of the reclining mechanism 9.

Z-shaped vehicle mounting brackets 57 are mounted respectively under the front and rear ends of the right and left seat rails 17. These vehicle mounting brackets 57 support the seat weight measuring apparatus 50 of the present embodiment at four points.

In the seat weight measuring apparatus 50 of the fourth embodiment, the connecting sections 53x of the longitudinal plates 53 serve as resilient pivots for the upper longitudinal plates 53A with respect to the lower longitudinal

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plates 53B. In other words, the rear end portions of the upper longitudinal plates 53A pivot with respect to the lower longitudinal plate 533 with the connecting sections 53x as fulcrums. The amount of pivotal movement of the upper longitudinal plates 53A is transmitted to the load sensors 25 via a contact points 56 to measure the seat weight.

The structure as in the fourth embodiment (a moving mechanism at the rear end of the seat by the longitudinal plates 53 and the connecting sections 53x) may be applied to all other embodiments.

**Fifth Embodiment**

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the whole structure of the seat weight measuring apparatus according to a fifth embodiment of the invention. The seat measuring apparatus 60 shown in Fig. 5 differs from the seat weight measuring apparatus 50 of the fourth embodiment shown in Fig. 4 in the following points.

(1) There is provided a shaft 61 extending from the left to right between the front ends of the upper longitudinal plates 53A and the lower longitudinal plates 53B. The both ends of the shaft 61 are pivotally connected to the upper and lower longitudinal plates 53A and 53B. The upper longitudinal plates 42A are pivotable with respect to the lower longitudinal plates 53B with the shaft 61 as a fulcrum. The rear ends of the left and right lower longitudinal plates 53B are not connected.

(2) Instead of the contact point 56 and the load sensor 25, there is provided an elongated box-shape sensor 65 between the left and right upper longitudinal plates 53A via a brackets 66. The elongated box-shape sensor 65 may be the one disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 11-351952. In the elongated box-shape sensor 65, the lever 65a serves as a contact point instead of the contact point 56.

In the seat weight measuring apparatus 60 of this type, the pivotally connected portions on the both ends of the shaft 61 and the brackets 66 on

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the left and right ends of the elongated box-shape sensor 65 serve as a load restraining mechanism.

In the seat weight measuring apparatus 60 of the fifth embodiment, the both ends of the shaft 61 serve as resilient pivots for the upper longitudinal plates 53A with respect to the lower longitudinal plates 53B. In this case, the amount of the pivotal movement of the upper longitudinal plates 53A is directly transmitted to the elongated box-shape sensor 65 to measure the seat weight.

**Sixth Embodiment**

Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the whole structure of the seat weight measuring apparatus according to the sixth embodiment of the present invention. The seat weight measuring apparatus 70 of Fig. 6 differs from the seat weight measuring apparatus 50 of the fourth embodiment shown in Fig. 4 in the following points.

- (1) There is provided a shaft 61 between the front ends of the upper longitudinal plates 53A and the lower longitudinal plates 53B as in the seat weight measuring apparatus 60 according to the fifth embodiment shown in Fig. 5.
- (2) An overhanging portion 51a is formed in the center of the connecting frame 51 connecting between the left and right lower longitudinal plates 53B. On the upper surface of the overhanging portion 51a, there is provided a load sensor 25.
- (3) Instead of the contact point 56, there is provided a contact point 76 extending from the shaft 9a of the reclining mechanism 9 to the load sensor 25 on the upper surface of the overhanging portion 51a.

In such a seat weight measuring apparatus 60, the pivotally connected portions on the both ends of the shaft 61 serve as a load restraining mechanism. Both ends of the shaft 61 serve as resilient pivots for the upper longitudinal plates 53A with respect to the lower longitudinal plates 53B. In

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this case, the amount of the pivotal movement of the upper longitudinal plates 53A with respect to the lower longitudinal plates 53B is transmitted from the contact point 76 to the load sensor 25 on the upper surface of the overhanging portion 51a to measure the weight of the seat.

An example of measurement of the seat weight from the load applied to the seat rail will now be described.

Fig. 7 is a schematic front view showing a state in which the child seat is mounted on the seat using the seat belt.

Fig. 8 are graphs explaining the principle of measurement of the seat weight. Fig. 8(a) is a graph showing the relation between the passenger's weight and the output of the load sensor, and Fig. 8(b) is a graph showing the relation between the tension of the seat belt and the output of the load sensor.

The seat 103 shown in Fig. 7 comprises a seat cushion 103a on which the passenger sits and a seat back 103b against which the passenger leans. A child seat 110 is placed on the seat 103. The child seat 110 is fixed on the seat 103 by means of the seat belt 120. The seat belt 120 [is extending] extends from [the fixed end] a retractor (not shown) via a deflector 122 and a [tong] tongue 124 connected to the buckle 123, and then [passing] passes over the child seat 110, and [attached] attaches to the [retractor] anchor 125.

There are provided a seat frame for the seat weight measuring apparatus (left and right longitudinal plates 118L, 118R and the left and right seat rails 117L, 117R), and the left and right load sensors 115L and 115R under the lower surface of the seat 103. The buckle 123 is mounted on the side of the right longitudinal plate 118R.

Referring now to Fig. 8(A), the principle of measurement of the seat weight will be described. The axis of abscissa represents the passenger's weight, and the axis of ordinate represents the output of the load sensor.

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The seat weight is transmitted to the left and right load sensors 115L, 115R via the seat frame. The seat weight in this case is the sum of the measurements measured by the left and right load sensors 115L and 115R respectively. The sum of these measurements is shown by  $[\beta]\underline{\beta}$  and  $[\gamma]\underline{\gamma}$  in Fig. 8(A).  $[\beta]\underline{\beta}$  denotes the maximum value of the sum of the measurements measured by the left and right load sensors 115L and 115R, and  $[\gamma]\underline{\gamma}$  denotes the minimum value of the same. When the passenger is sitting straight with his/her legs kept away from the floor, the entire weight of the passenger is applied on the seat and the passenger's weight can be properly measured. The measurement in this case is the maximum value  $[\beta]\underline{\beta}$ . On the other hand, when the passenger changes his/her posture and presses his/her legs against the floor, the weight measured at the seat reduces and shows the minimum value  $[\gamma]\underline{\gamma}$ . When the passenger's weight is measured in the normal seat, the weight values of the passenger measured are within this range.

On the other hand,  $[\alpha]\underline{\alpha}$  and  $[\delta]\underline{\delta}$  shown in Fig. 8(A) denote twice the values measured by the right load sensor 115R.  $[\alpha]\underline{\alpha}$  denotes the maximum value and  $[\delta]\underline{\delta}$  denotes the minimum value. As shown in the graph,  $[\gamma]\underline{\gamma}$  and  $[\delta]\underline{\delta}$ ,  $[\alpha]\underline{\alpha}$  and  $[\beta]\underline{\beta}$  show the close inclinations respectively as far as the passenger is sitting straight though the error increases to some extent, and the sum of the measurements measured by the left and right load sensors 115L and 115R is almost twice the measurement measured by the right load sensor 115R. Therefore, in actual fact, it is not necessary to provide two load sensors on the right and left, and thus the seat weight can be measured by doubling the measurement of a single right load sensor 115R on the same side as the buckle 123.

Referring now to Fig. 8(B), the effect of the belt tension on the output of the load sensor will be described. The axis of abscissa in Fig. 8(B) represents the belt tension, and the axis of ordinate represents the output of the load sensor.

The graph GR shows the output value of the right load sensor 115R and the graph GL shows the output of the left load sensor. As clearly shown in the

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graph GR, the output value of the sensor corresponding to the seat weight changes little even when the belt tension increases. On the other hand, as shown in the graph CL, the output value of the sensor corresponding to the seat weight linearly increases with the increase of the belt tension. Therefore, the right load sensor 115R (on the side where the buckle 123 is mounted) is not susceptible to the belt tension, but the left load sensor 115L, is susceptible to the belt tension.

The effect of a child seat will be described now. As shown in Fig. 7, when the child seat 110 is on the seat 103, a downward force by the tension of belt 120 acts on the child seat 110. At this time, right seat frame (the right longitudinal plate 118R, right seat rail 117R) is acted upon by the tensile strength T1 that pulls upwardly from the tongue 124 toward the deflector 122 and the tensile strength T2 that pulls upwardly from the tongue 124 toward the upper right edge 110R of the child seat 110. However, because  $T_1 + T_2$  that acts downwardly is applied to the upper right edge 110R of the child seat 110, the upward and downward force that is applied to the right seat frame is compensated in actual fact. On the other hand, the tensile strength  $T'$  that pulls downwardly is always applied to the upper left edge 110L of the child seat 110.

Therefore, the right load sensor 115R is not susceptible to the belt tension at the time of measurement since the belt tension is compensated. Therefore, measurement of the seat weight from the output of the right load sensor 115R that is not susceptible to the belt tension has reliability.

This seat weight measuring method is applied only when the child seat 110 is mounted. In other words, in the case where the passenger is a standard adult, the seat belt 120 is worn in an adequate manner, and thus the belt tension as described above is not necessary to be taken into consideration. However, when the child seat 120 is mounted the belt tension applied may vary between the left side and right side of the seat 103 depending on the height of the child seat 120. Therefore, when the value measured by the right load sensor 115R is smaller than the prescribed value, that is, when a standard

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child is sitting, or when a child seat with a child seated thereon is mounted, the method described above is effective.

As is clear from the description given so far, according to the present invention, a seat weight measuring apparatus having an advantage in that the production cost and the assembling cost may be reduced may be provided.

While particular embodiments according to the invention have been illustrated and described above, it will be clear that the invention can take a variety of forms and embodiments within the scope of the appended claims.